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For exchange of information
on nutrition programs
and activities

NUTRITION PROGRAM NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1973

Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education (ICNE)

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For almost 30 years, the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education met on a regular basis for exchange of information on nutrition education. The secretariat of this group was provided by USDA through its Nutrition Programs Service unit.

In 1964, a subcommittee of ICNE developed and implemented "Basic Concepts of Nutrition for Nutrition Education." These concepts are widely used as a basis for planning nutrition education programs. The concepts were evaluated and slightly revised in 1973.

At 5-year intervals since 1952, national nutrition education conferences were held on problems or issues in nutrition education. The last conference was held in November 1971. The theme was "Youth, Nutrition, Community" and dealt primarily with teenagers and their nutrition.

"Nutrition Program News," an Agricultural Research Service publication, has provided an exchange of information among nutrition workers by reporting (1) activities of Federal, State, and local programs, (2) legislation that makes community nutrition programs possible, and (3) occasionally research pertinent to such programs.

ICNE routinely shared minutes of its meetings with State and local nutrition committees and encouraged an exchange of ideas between State and local leaders and

ICNE members. This was accomplished at meetings held in conjunction with annual meetings of such professional organizations as the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Association, and the American School Food Service Association.

A law passed in 1973 prohibits the use of appropriated funds to finance "interdepartmental boards, commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups" without prior specific congressional approval. Thus, the ICNE cannot continue as an interdepartmental committee financially supported by USDA at this time.

We can, however, find other means of coordinating efforts. In its regular program, the Consumer and Food Economics Institute, through its Nutrition Programs Service unit, has responsibility for providing some services to State nutrition committees and nutrition education programs. The Institute will continue this service as well as make every effort to maintain effective communication on an informal basis with agencies formerly represented on the ICNE.

In this issue of Nutrition Program News, we report the last meeting of ICNE members with State and local leaders at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association.

ICNE and Nutrition Committee Members Meet at AHEA in Atlantic City

Members of the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education (ICNE) met with members of State and local nutrition committees at the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Atlantic City, N.J., in June 1973. Andromache Sismanidis, ICNE chairman, was moderator of a discussion of Federal legislation with aspects supporting nutrition education.

Panel members included Mary Egan, chief, Nutrition

Section, Maternal and Child Health Service, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Lenora Moragne, head, Nutrition Education and Training, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture; Caroline Van Mason, nutrition service specialist, Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Mary Lee Hurt, education program specialist, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Office of

Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Evelyn Spindler, nutritionist, Division of Home Economics, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Health services for mothers and children are based on Title V of the Social Security Act. Title V authorizes the Maternal and Child Health Service to make: (1) formula grants to State health agencies to provide basic preventive health services for mothers and children and comprehensive medical care for crippled children; (2) project grants to State and local health agencies or other public or private nonprofit agencies and institutions to provide comprehensive health care for mothers, infants, and children; and (3) research and training grants.

Nutrition services provided by the Maternal and Child Health Service include support of nutrition staff in State and local public health agencies; diagnostic and screening procedures to identify individuals and groups who have nutrition problems; provision of special dietary products, biologicals, etc., as part of treatment if indicated; location of sources of food assistance for families; nutrition counseling to improve dietary practices; and continuing or in-service nutrition education for professional and lay personnel who work with mothers and children.

For more information about health services for mothers and children under Title V of the Social Security Act, contact your State Health Department.

Head Start Program

Head Start is a demonstration program that provides comprehensive health (medical, dental, mental health), educational, nutritional, and social services to low-income preschool children and their families. It involves parents in the development and conduct of the program at the local level.

Head Start is administered under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended in September 1972. This Act states that handicapped children must represent at least 10 percent of the participants and that children from families with incomes below the poverty guidelines established by the Office of Economic Opportunity must represent at least 90 percent of the participants. A fee schedule must be established for families who are able to pay. Title II lists performance standards that must be met in order for the program to be funded. These standards include nutrition education for the parents, staff, and children.

Further information is available from Head Start, Office of Child Development, Office of Human Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20208.

School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Act was passed in 1946, and amended in 1970, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities. To carry out these objectives, the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture may plan nutritional training and education and conduct surveys and studies of child nutrition programs to improve the quality of food service programs and to increase nutrition education efforts in the lunchroom.

A thorough discussion of the child nutrition programs of the Food and Nutrition Service appeared in the May-June 1973 issue of Nutrition Program News. For further information, contact Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Food Stamp Program

The purpose of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is to strengthen the agricultural economy, to help to achieve a fuller and more effective use of food surpluses, and to provide improved levels of nutrition among low-income households through a cooperative Federal-State program of food assistance to be operated through normal channels of trade.

In 1971, an amendment to the act provided for the establishment of uniform eligibility rules, an annual review of the food stamp allotment to take into account changes in retail food prices, a large enough allotment to enable a family to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet while spending 30 percent or less of its income, job registration for all able-bodied adults, variable purchase requirements, outreach efforts by the States to contact all eligible persons, and fair hearing rights for aggrieved participants in the program.

Note: Legislation passed in August 1973, after the ICNE-AHEA meeting, extended the use of food stamps to the elderly in communal dining, to drug addicts or alcoholics in treatment centers, and to all participants for the purchase of seeds and plants for use in gardens to produce food. Other changes included the removal of restrictions on imported foods; the establishment of a nationwide food stamp program by June 30, 1974; and a semiannual adjustment of the coupon allotment if food prices exceed a set minimum.

This program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service. For additional information, contact the Food Stamp Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Nutrition Program for the Elderly

The Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended in 1972, provides older Americans, especially those with low incomes, with low-cost, nutritionally sound meals 5 or more days per week. These meals are served in public or private centers that are easily accessible to senior citizens. These centers must also provide social and supportive services. The aim of the program is to reduce the isolation of the elderly as well as to improve their health.

The Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is responsible for the administration of this Act. The Administration on Aging makes grants to States based on the over-60 population of the State and on the approval of a State plan for implementation of the program. Inquiries concerning local nutrition projects should be directed to State agencies on aging authorized to administer Title VII of the Older Americans Act.

Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, allots Federal funds to the States on a matching basis with State or local funds for consumer and homemaking education programs for youths and adults. It also includes ancillary services to help the States provide quality programs. These programs must: (a) encourage home economics to give greater consideration to social and cultural conditions and needs, especially in economically depressed areas; (b) encourage preparation for professional leadership; (c) prepare youths and adults for the role of homemakers, or contribute to the employability of such youths and adults in the dual role of homemaker and wage earner; and (d) include in consumer education programs nutrition information, food use, and food cost.

The overall direction of the Vocational Education Act is under the Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Each consumer and homemaking program offered by a local school agency is approved by the State Board of Vocational Education. At least one-third of the Federal funds allocated to each State must be used for consumer and homemaking programs in economically depressed areas or in areas with high rates of unemployment.

All consumer and homemaking education courses for youths and adults under the auspices of the schools must include nutrition education as a part of programs that assist consumers, improve home environments, and improve the quality of home life.

For further information on the State level, contact your State Supervisor of Home Economics Education, State Department of Education.

Extension Service

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914, as amended, authorizes the Department of Agriculture to give, through land-grant colleges, instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture, home economics, and related subjects. It encourages demonstrations, publications, or other means of dissemination of this information to persons not attending land-grant colleges. The Cooperative Extension Service is directed to help people identify and solve their farm, home, and community problems through the use of the research findings of the Department of Agriculture and the State land-grant colleges and through programs administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is responsible for these programs.

All State Extension family-living programs include nutrition education. These are concerned with the development of skills and the application of knowledge by individuals and families to help them enjoy improved nutrition and health.

The Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program funds are to be used by States to help low-income families improve their diets. This program is carried out by trained aides working directly with the families and by volunteer adults working with the youth. Funds for this program are allotted to States on the basis of approved projects under Section 3 of the Smith-Lever Act.

Questions concerning programs or funds in a given State should be referred to the Director of the State Cooperative Extension Service.

STATE NUTRITION COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Alabama—Miss Emma Clinkscales, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, State Office Building, Room 655, Montgomery 36104

Alaska—Mrs. Jean Burand, Coordinator-Nutrition Programs, Cooperative Extension Service, College 99701

Arizona—Mrs. Nancy West, Executive Director, Dairy Council of Arizona, 2618 South 21st St., Phoenix 85034

California—Dr. U. D. Register, Chairman, Department of Nutrition, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda 92354

Colorado—Dr. Sigmund Geller, Colorado State University, East 208 Rockwell Hall, Ft. Collins 80521

Connecticut—Mrs. Eloise Eckler, Chief, Nutrition Section, State Department of Health, 79 Elm St., Hartford 06115

Florida—Mr. Barton Ahlstrom, Executive Secretary, Florida Poultry Federation, P.O. Box 18092, Tampa 33609

Georgia—Mrs. Mildred Coleman, Food and Drug Administration, 880 West Peachtree St., NE., Atlanta 30309

Idaho—Mrs. Esther H. Wilson, Extension Nutritionist, University of Idaho, Moscow 83843

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- Illinois, Chicago—(Chicago Nutrition Association)—Dr. Philip L. White, Secretary, Council on Foods and Nutrition, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago 60610
- Indiana—Marcile Allen, Assistant Professor, Room B, 29 HADM, Purdue University, Lafayette 47907
- Iowa—Mrs. Betty Barton, Nutrition and Dietary Management Division, State Department of Health, Lucas Office Building, Des Moines 50319
- Kansas—Mrs. Annabelle Long, Nutritionist, Public Assistance Division, State Department of Social Welfare, Topeka 66612
- Kentucky—Mrs. Jeanne Hackman, Executive Director, Dairy Council of the Mid South, Inc., 3344 Newburg Rd., Louisville 40218
- Maine—Mrs. Joan Coleman, R.F.D. #1, Box 133E, Fairfield 04937
- Maryland—Clare Forbes, Division of Nutrition, Maryland State Department of Health, 301 West Preston St., Baltimore 21201
- Massachusetts (Council on Food, Nutrition and Health)—Mrs. Patricia Plummer, Nutritionist, Frances Stern Nutrition Center, Tufts-New England Medical Center, 185 Harrison Ave., Boston 02111
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- Mississippi—Mrs. Ina Kimbrough, Food-Nutrition Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, P.O. Box 4475, Fondren Station, Jackson 39216
- Montana—Flora Martin, Department of Public Instruction, Helena 59601
- New Hampshire—Dr. Dorothy Kingsbury, Head, Home Economics Department, Keene State College, Keene 03431
- New Jersey—Mrs. Margaret Zealand, State Nutrition Consultant, New Jersey State Department of Health, Trenton 08625
- New Mexico—Mrs. Mary Olguin, P.O. Box 1266, Taos 87571
- New York, State Nutrition Council—Mrs. Marcella Guiney, Executive Director, Dairy Council of Metropolitan New York, Room 1235, 60 East 42nd St., New York 10017
- New York, City (Food and Nutrition Council of Greater New York)—Dr. Lorraine Boykin, President, 200 Montauk St., Valley Stream 11580
- North Carolina (Council on Food and Nutrition, Inc.)—Dr. W. M. Roberts, Head, Food Science Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27607
- Ohio—Mrs. Jean Jones, Columbus Health Department, 181 Washington Blvd., Columbus 43215
- Oklahoma—Mrs. Frances Dobbins, State Nutritionist, School Lunch Division, Office of Education, 4545 North Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City 73100
- Oregon—Mrs. Helen Proctor, Food Service Director, Fairview Hospital, Salem 97302
- Pennsylvania—Dr. George P. Barron, Jr., Professor, Foods and Nutrition, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park 16802
- Rhode Island—Dr. Nancy Bowden, 46 Somerset Ave., Riverside 02915
- South Carolina—Dr. Donald Henricks, Associate Professor, Department of Food Science, Clemson University, Clemson 29631
- Tennessee—Dr. Daniel Hubbard, Department of Nutrition, College of Home Economics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916
- Texas—Dr. Barbara Mitchell, Associate Professor, University of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston 77018
- Utah (State Nutrition Council)—Mrs. Maurine Hegsted, Assistant Professor, Home Economics, 202 North HPER University of Utah, Salt Lake City 84112
- Vermont—Bamba Foley, Child Nutrition Consultant, Department of Education, Montpelier 05602
- Virginia (Subcommittee of the Virginia Council of Health and Medical Care)—Mrs. Barbara Creamer, 3506 Pinebrook Dr., Richmond 23225
- Washington—Mrs. Judy Henderson, Washington Food and Nutrition Council, P.O. Box 1415, Olympia 98507
- Wisconsin—Mr. William Sheeley, Wisconsin Regional Medical Program, 110 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
- Wyoming—Mrs. Kay Matthewson, 3008 Reed Ave., Cheyenne 82001
- Puerto Rico—Dr. Elizabeth Sanchez, Director, Nutrition Program, School of Public Health, University of Puerto Rico, G.P.O. Box 5067, San Juan 00936
- Virgin Islands—Mrs. Julia Taylor Wallace, Director, Bureau of Nutrition Services, Department of Health, St. Thomas 00802